

THE DAILY GAZETTE

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TELEGRAPHIC

Late Opinions on Presidential Prospects.

Refunding Bill as Reported to the House.

Congressional Action on the Acklen Case.

The Cut in Passenger Rates Compromised.

Travel on the Northern Pacific Almost Abandoned.

Doings in the New York Stock Market.

Particulars of the Attempt on the Czar.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE IN THE ACKLEN CASE.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—Mr. Cox, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, submitted the unanimous report of the committee in regard to the charges made against Acklen. Acklen demanded the reading of the report of the Detroit Post and the personal explanation of the Acklen. The committee's report states that it has not investigated Acklen's motives but that it finds that Acklen, not being a member of the foreign affairs committee, presented on the 13th of January last, a paper purporting to be a report of that committee, submitted by Mr. King, relating to the claims of certain citizens against Nicaragua, which paper not being the committee's report was read in King's absence. That paper requested congress to pass the resolution which accompanies it. The committee's report further recites the various facts already brought out in this matter as to the falsification of Acklen regarding the matter, and in conclusion the committee ask to be excused. Acklen had read at the clerk's desk his letters to the chairman of the committee of foreign affairs asking that the scope of investigation be enlarged. Cox said the committee could not properly go farther in a matter so delicate. Mr. Frost offered a resolution, sending the report regarding Acklen back to the committee to report what action was necessary. After a long debate Hawley moved to refer the matter to the judiciary committee, in which motion Garfield concurred in a long speech in which he fully set forth the interests involved, and the complicated condition of affairs with the committee. Hawley's motion was agreed to by a vote of 161 to 22. So the matter goes to the judiciary committee.

The duty imposed on the judiciary committee to day is to discover whether Acklen is a fool or knave. In either case he cannot escape public censure in the house for his gross offenses. Acklen sat in his seat during the discussion apparently enjoying the notoriety and even had the assurance to rise in his seat to vote on the question of referring his matter to the judiciary committee when Fernando Wood, in a fatherly way, pushed him back before he was counted.

REFUNDING BILL.
Mr. Wood, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported back the refunding bill, also a resolution, which was adopted, committing it to the committee of the whole and making it a special order for the first Tuesday in March, to the exclusion of all existing orders, but not to interfere with appropriation bills. The following is the text of the bill reported by the committee:

Be it enacted that all existing provisions of the law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 1/2 per cent. per annum, which may hereafter become redeemable, provided that in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto, and certificates authorized by the act of February 26th, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the public debt."

SECTION 1.—That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds in an amount not to exceed \$500,000,000, which shall bear interest at the rate of three and one half per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years and payable in ten years from the date of issue, and also, notes in the amount of \$200,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of three and one half per cent. per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after two years, and the notes to be redeemed from time to time shall be determined by lot, under such rules as the secretary of the treasury shall make. The bonds and notes shall be in all other respects of like character and be subject to the same provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the public debt," and the acts amendatory thereto. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the increase of the public debt.

SECTION 2.—The secretary of the treasury is authorized in process of refunding the national debt to exchange at not less than par any of the bonds outstanding and uncalled, bearing a

higher rate of interest than 4 1/2 per centum per annum. And on bonds to be redeemed the secretary of the treasury may allow holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity and interest for a like period on the bonds or notes issued. But none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies, and bonds so received and redeemed in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be cancelled and destroyed.

SECTION 3.—Authority to issue bonds and notes to the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby granted.

SECTION 4.—The act approved February 26, 1879, authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit, is hereby amended so as to confine and limit the amount of the certificates to be issued at \$500,000,000 to be outstanding at any one time, and fixing the rate of interest to be allowed thereon at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum for one year, after which the interest shall cease and said certificates shall be convertible at the option of the holder when presented in sums of fifty dollars or multiples thereof into the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act. Whenever any of said certificates shall be converted into bonds, the same shall be cancelled and destroyed; but the secretary of the treasury may in his discretion issue new certificates in the place of those he converted up to the limit of \$500,000,000 until the aggregate amount of bonds authorized by this act and of said certificates combined, then outstanding, shall be equal to the amount of the bonds hereby authorized. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to join a combination by which to procure said certificates of deposit authorized under this act for the purpose of sale to others acting as agents, or others, and any person so offending shall be liable on conviction to be fined \$1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year. The secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to make suitable regulations in compliance with this act, providing that the expense for disposing of the certificates and bonds authorized to be issued shall not exceed one quarter of one per centum, provided that said certificates shall not be sold or converted at less than par.

SECTION 5.—From and after the first day of July, 1880, the three and one half per centum bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for the national bond circulation.

ST. LOUIS 6.—This act shall be known as the funding act of 1880, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

BRIGHT EYES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
The Omaha Indian girl, who is here with the Poncas, spent an evening at the White House with the president and Mrs. Hayes, on the invitation of the latter. She was accompanied by Senator and Mrs. Dawes. During the evening the president had a long conversation with Bright Eyes, in which she told him the story of the wrongs of her race, and of the Ponca tribe, and the president asked her many questions. At the conclusion of the conversation the president expressed himself as very much pleased with the intelligence of his visitor, and deeply interested in her cause. Judge Dundy, who gave the famous decision in the habeas corpus case, is now in the city, and has had an interview with Standing Bear, who was delighted to meet him again.

ANOTHER SNOW FOR PARNELL.
Riggs & Co., bankers, of Washington, who were selected by Parnell to act as treasurers for his Irish famine fund when this duty was resigned by Morton Bliss & Co., of New York, have written Parnell, withdrawing from the arrangement, and declining to serve further, as they believe he is actuated more by political ambition than by charity.

Little Pittsburgh.
New York, February 18. A Graphic correspondent writes to know if there is any good reason for the decline in the Little Pittsburgh from 30 to its present price. There is no news as far as the mine is concerned. There have been some large sales on the part of people who desired to use their money elsewhere; and as these stocks are not so actively dealt in as those of the general list, a sharp decline ensued. The stock should recover its decline. So long as the dividends continue to be regularly paid, the investment holders are not likely to worry over the fluctuation.

Stomachs on the Northern Pacific.
CHICAGO, February 18. A special from Fargo, D. T., says the winter is so severe that travel west is almost abandoned. It costs by the Northern Pacific \$100 passing from Fargo to Bismarck. This is hurting the Black Hills travel. From St. Paul to Bismarck trains run on summer time, but west of there old Bores seems to be on an endless carnival. A dozen trains are now trying to get either way. The depression of the mercury, velocity of wind and depth of the snow, all have been unprecedented. Old aborigines have no recollection of any similar winter. A special says the little town of Osceola, Greene county, has been swept away by a freshet on a little barren river. A number of houses have been carried off with nearly all the contents, while many were hardly able to get their furniture out before the waters submerged the house. Gouche's flouring mill was shivered to pieces by the dashing waters and carried down. The loss is very great, probably \$100,000.

O'Leary and Weston to Walk.
CHICAGO, February 18. The long talked of pedestrian contest between Dan O'Leary and Weston which has been on the tapis for some months is at last determined upon. Weston has been issuing challenges to O'Leary through the sporting press, asking the latter to meet him, but always insisting that the match should take place somewhere in the old country. O'Leary has always said this country is good enough for him, but without inducing him to modify his proposition. Yesterday O'Leary received definite advice from Weston expressing a willingness to walk in America, but insisting that the match take place during the second week in March. To this O'Leary has consented.

Not a Benevolent Decision.
NEW YORK, February 18. The Irish societies, after a long debate on the question of whether they would have a parade on March 17th, or use the money for the Irish relief fund, the committee to-night decided to parade, as usual.

Presidential.

BLAINE'S STRENGTH.

ST. PAUL, February 18.—The St. Paul Pioneer Press, the leading republican paper of Minnesota, has the following estimate of Senator Blaine's chances: "Mr. Blaine will go into the Chicago Convention with about the same amount that he took to Cincinnati. This is not the only coincidence that is apparent in the two conventions. Mr. Blaine's strength is not only about the same in quantity as it was in 1876, but it is of the same character, and has the same limitations. It was a strikingly curious circumstance in the Cincinnati convention that Mr. Blaine could get just so many votes, and no more. The leading candidate before the convention, his pre-eminence was made barren by the vigor of the opposition of his opponents, who cheerfully sacrificed their personal ambitions to defeat him. So far as his strength went, it was solid and impregnable; but the barriers against which it beat were no less substantial. Victory lay just beyond his grasp, but as surely out of his reach as though he had not a single delegate. Mr. Blaine's strength at Chicago will be of the same sort as that which turned Dead Sea ashes in his grasp at Cincinnati. He may have three hundred enthusiastic supporters, but he will have to face four hundred other delegates, divided among two or three other candidates, who will support anybody to defeat him. Mr. Blaine can draw strength from nobody but General Grant, and the small number of Grant delegates that will fall to him have been included in the above estimate. Senator Conkling will hold the New York delegates in his hand, and he will take care that Senator Blaine gets none of these. Secretary Sherman's strength in New England, Western New York, Ohio, Indiana, and the south, will not be transferred to Mr. Blaine. He can hope for nothing from the wing of the Grant party whose second choice is Mr. Washburne, nor from the independent element that is holding an occasional convention in the east, and consulting what to do with its vote. The trouble with Mr. Blaine is that his antagonists are as pronounced as his supporters. He is one of the positive characters who make enemies as bitter as their friends are warm."

CAMERON'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, February 18. Senator Cameron has, within a few days, talked very plainly to his friends in regard to the matters of General Grant's nomination. He says that his purpose is to support that candidate, whoever he may be, whose chances of election may seem to be the best. As to General Grant, unless those now managing his case become convinced before the convention proceeds to business that he can be nominated on the first ballot, his name will not be brought before the convention at all. Further than this, unless his friends still feel sure when the convention meets, that he can be elected, if nominated his name will not be presented. As to the Harrisburg convention, he says that the endorsement of General Grant would not have been attempted, in view of the shape that things took for a period immediately preceding the convention, if it had not been necessary in order to prevent his (Cameron's) defeat. To avert this, he had the help of quite a number of pronounced Blaine men among the delegates, whose loyalty to himself in state affairs they placed before their support of any presidential candidate. As to the nomination of Mr. Blaine he did not consider it an expedient thing to do.

GRANT'S WEAKNESS.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 18. John C. New, treasurer of the United States under President Grant, has been interviewed, and said: "I am free to confess that the feeling against General Grant which has apparently sprung up within the last week surprises me very much. I think him the only man who can carry Virginia, Louisiana, and North and South Carolina."

GRANT IN MASSACHUSETTS.
The Inter-Ocean says information from various sources in Massachusetts is to the effect that Grant is steadily gaining strength in that state. Mr. Goddard, editor of the Boston Advertiser, the leading republican paper in Massachusetts, is in town and reports the substantial basis of men are to a large extent supporters of the ex-president. Congressmen Harris, who has recently returned from a brief visit to his home, says he found the feeling in favor of Grant stronger than a few weeks ago, and thinks the majority of the delegates to Chicago will favor his nomination.

Rumors About Filibustering.

CHICAGO, February 18.—The Times at Kansas City says several car loads of emigrants from the central states went down the Galveston road this morning, whose real destination seems to be the Indian Territory. Colonies are forming in southern Kansas and town companies are organizing in Kansas City. There is little doubt there will be a formidable invasion. The president's proclamation excites no alarm. There appears to be plenty of capital invested in the enterprise. The affair seems to be engineered by eastern capitalists.

Result of the Philadelphia Election.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.—The election resulted in the choice of fifteen republicans, seven regular democrats, and one independent democrat. The select council stands: twenty-six republicans and five democrats; the common council stands: forty-three regular republicans, five independent republicans, and five democrats. With these holdings over, the common council stands: regular and independent republicans, ninety-two, and twelve democrats.

Perpetual Motion.

COLUMBUS, February 18. The State Journal has a Marion special to-night which gives the account of the discovery of perpetual motion by W. S. O'Brien and W. F. Hyett, of Richland township, Marion county. The truth of the discovery is vouched for by leading citizens. It consists of a large iron wheel containing a large number of slides, inclined of course, etc. It will start itself. O'Brien is a miller and Hyett a mechanic. They have been working on the machine for some time. The machine has been made and sent to Washington for a patent. Meantime the patentees keep it under lock and key.

Not a Benevolent Decision.

NEW YORK, February 18. The Irish societies, after a long debate on the question of whether they would have a parade on March 17th, or use the money for the Irish relief fund, the committee to-night decided to parade, as usual.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 18. The government bonds were generally firm. Four and four and one half advanced from two-thirds to one-eighth per cent. The secretary of the treasury has accepted the \$10,000,000 in bonds that were offered as follows: sixes, of 1880, at 103; sixes, of 1881, at 105; fives, of 1881, at 103.

The stock market was buoyant early in the day. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago advanced from eighteen and one-half per cent. to one hundred, and the remainder of the list from one-fourth to three and three-fourths per cent., except the Louisville & Nashville, which fell off two per cent. to 138, and, later, rose to 144 1/2, closing at 143 1/2. During the afternoon, prices reacted from 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent., but toward the close the whole market became strong, and the highest prices of the day were made in many instances.

Western Union was firm on the report of an extra dividend of 1/2 per cent., and on the decision sustaining the claims of the Page patent, now owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, which will compel all other telegraph companies to pay a royalty to the Western Union Company for the use of the patent. It will also be enabled, under the decision, to recover damages for the past use of all the appliances. The decision is very broad, and covers all the principles necessary for the operation of any instrument. Steps will be taken at once to enforce the decision, and suits for damages will probably be brought against the other telegraph companies, railroad companies, and private persons.

Transactions were large in the trunk lines, especially in Lake Shore, which rose to 106 1/2 and closed at 106. The gangers were in active demand on the increased earnings. There is some talk about the consolidation of the St. Paul and Minnesota and the St. Paul and Sioux City with the Wisconsin road; and then again it is said the Chicago and Northwestern company is trying to obtain a controlling interest in some of these roads.

It has for some time been evident that the operator in Central Arizona who sold the stock from 2 1/2 down to 1 1/2, and by creating a panic in it broke the price to 7/8, has been quietly taking the offerings from that point up again, as he can afford to alter such a break. The Graphic has criticized the dealings in this stock and now warns holders not to be in haste to sell at present. The company is preparing to increase its facilities very largely and as the dividends are earned a large advance is not at all unlikely. The estimated earnings of the Union Pacific railway for January show a gain of \$168,000, and for the first ten days of February an increase of \$62,000.

Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18. Silver bars, 173 1/2; coin, buying, 174; per cent. discount, money easy; at 5 per cent. premium government bonds generally firm; stocks closed strong.

Western Union, 108 1/2; Quaker Oats, 47 1/2; Pacific Mail, 47 1/2; Mariposa, 24; Wells, Fargo & Co., 102 1/2; New York Central, 137 1/2; Erie, 48 1/2; Panama, 18 1/2; bid for Union Pacific, 91 1/2; Bonds, 111 1/2; Central Pacific, 81 1/2; Saito Tunnel, 31 1/2; Leadville, 34; Carbon, 34.

Letting of Contracts on the Texas Pacific.
FORT WORTH, TEX., February 18. At a letting to day of the Texas Pacific railroad, one hundred miles west of Fort Worth was contracted to different parties. Cars are to be running over it by August first. A large number of contractors were present. The prices were satisfactory, and a great many outfits are already on the ground. Another letting of fifty miles is to be held March 1st.

Cowley Convicted.

NEW YORK, February 18. The Rev. Ed. Cowley, manager of the Shepherd's Fold, on trial for the past eight days on the charge of starving and cruelly treating children was to day convicted. Mr. Cowley wept bitterly on the announcement of the verdict. He will be sentenced on Saturday.

Passenger War Compromised.

CHICAGO, February 18. The roads leading to Missouri river points to-day signed an agreement, withdrawing redemption tickets from all offices except the regular ticket offices along the line of their respective roads, also allowing a commission of one dollar on all tickets from Chicago to the Missouri river points, to Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. This agreement takes effect to-morrow and ends what threatened to be a serious war.

Stage Stopped.

SAN ANTONIO, February 18. The stage from San Diego to Laredo was stopped last evening by foot pads. The passengers got the drop, frightened the robbers, pursued and caught all the gang.

Clearing House Report.

NEW YORK, February 18. The clearing house exchange for the week show an increase at all cities except at San Francisco and even there the decrease is insignificant, being only nine tenths of one per cent.

News in Brief.

Silver in London is quoted at 52 1/2 pence per ounce.

NEW YORK, February 18. Jas. Lennox, founder of the Lennox Library, of New York, died on Tuesday afternoon, at eight o'clock.

It is stated that the passenger agents at Chicago have just agreed to restore and maintain the Colorado passenger rates, beginning to-day.

The Kansas republican state convention will meet in March, the 31st inst.

The carriage, hub, and spoke factory of Kris & Sykes, at Terre Haute, Indiana, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$60,000.

F. H. Bowen, an able newspaper writer of Iowa, committed suicide in a fit of insanity by holding his head in a pail of water until strangled.

Senator Dawes has been selected as the president of the Massachusetts republican state convention, called for April 15th, and John E. Sanford is chairman of the committee on resolutions.

FOREIGN.

Attempt to Murder the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 18. The following is the official account of the explosion in the winter palace: About seven last evening an explosion occurred in the basement of the imperial winter palace, under the principal guard room, by which eight soldiers of a Finland regiment of guard then on duty were killed and 45 injured. The flooring of the guard room and several gas pipes were damaged. An official inquiry into the cause of the explosion is proceeding.

PARIS, February 18. A Russian was arrested yesterday in Champs Elysees charged with attempting the life of the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 18. The mine exploded last evening in the basement of the winter palace filled with a dynamite and gun cotton train, by which it was fired. It can be traced to the cellar in the inner court where a quantity of fuel was stored.

LONDON, February 18. Various sovereigns have sent congratulations to the czar on the escape of his majesty and imperial family from the atrocious attempt on their lives in Winter Palace.

London and continental journals unite in expressing horror at the plot in which it is generally believed some employees of the palace were concerned. No additional details of the affair have been received. Grand Duke Nicholas will leave Paris to day for St. Petersburg.

NEW YORK, February 18. The Herald's Paris private dispatch received this evening, gives the story of the attempt to blow up the winter palace at St. Petersburg. It appears when the Czar is at the capital he dines at six o'clock. Since the return of the empress they have generally been postponed for half an hour. Quiet as is the emperor's ordinary life, it has been quiet than ever during the past month. He had little appetite for lunch at twelve, and after staying all the morning closed to receive his secretary, he has returned at one to elected visits from his ministers. His afternoon drives, for which the people used to wait in expectation in crowds along the quays, have been altogether abandoned. His dinner has occupied even less time than of old. The Emperor's apartments are to be in the apartments of the Princess Dolgorouky at the moment the explosion took place. It is well known that the empress has recently given her complete sanction to the presence of this lady, who is the only person at the court that can approach him in his morose moods, which are now his normal condition, and which are believed to be the result of softening of the brain. The czar's long stay in the princess's apartment, it is believed, he owes his life as well as that of the imperial family.

The Patria however asserts the emperor was busily engaged discussing with Prince Alexander of Bulgaria the politics of the Balkan provinces, when dinner was announced, but being deeply engrossed they were first aroused by the terrible explosion. The czar was perfectly calm and an hour later set down quietly to dinner beside the great gap in the floor. The empress was asleep in her room and heard nothing of the explosion. The emperor has had orders issued that she should be left in ignorance of the event.

Mexican Politics.

CITY MEXICO, February 18. As the election approaches passions rise. The opponents of Gonzalez now claim he is not Mexican but Spanish; hence disqualified for the presidency. Gonzalez is challenged to prove his nativity or produce record showing he has one blood relation in Mexico. As a result of this state of affairs, a number of his supporters have abandoned Gonzalez. Even President Diaz is reported to have said that if the fact is as stated it will prove an insuperable bar to installing Gonzalez if elected. A new report is being circulated that President Diaz has sent all the government troops to Gonzalez's division with the object of marching upon congress, if that body should accuse President Diaz of being accessory to the executions in Vera Cruz last June. Intelligent people, however, reject the idea.

Hopeful News from Ireland.

DUBLIN, February 18. The accounts from the country for the past few days have been more hopeful. There is much suffering, but no starvation, except in the far off islands, to which relief is being sent without delay or stint. In parts of Donegal the want is great; but the Dublin Mansion House fund has been made promptly available. The agrarian agitation may be said to be completely at an end. Attempts to get up meetings of the sort recently held have all failed.

German Finances.

BERLIN, February 18.—The Reichstag to-day discussed the budget and bill authorizing the government to contract a loan. The secretary of the treasury in course of the discussion said the financial situation of the country had greatly improved the current year. Last year's deficit will be met by this year's surplus. The present budget shows the increase in ordinary expenditures, eleven millions marks an extraordinary expenditure, five million marks, while the reduced receipts from some sources revenue amount to fourteen millions. Towards the thirty millions marks required increase in receipts for all sources will only yield 22,500,000, and the contributions of the various states will consequently be increased by 7,500,000 marks. The secretary concluded by declaring no steps had been taken toward the alteration of the legal standard of money. It had not even been mooted and that the sales of silver had been suspended.

M. Gambetta's friends intend to push him for the vacancy in the French Academy, created by the death of Jules Favre.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. Lots north of College—\$100 each.
Lots in south part of town—\$75 to \$100 each.
Lots—north end of town—(large corners) from \$500 to \$2,000 each.
Lots in Young's Addition.
Lots in Kimball's Addition.
Lots in Parrish's Addition.
Frame house and lot—\$550.
Frame house and lot—\$750.
Frame house and lot—\$800.
Frame house and lot—\$900.
Frame house and lot—\$2,000.
Frame house and lot—\$2,500.
Frame house and lot—\$3,000.
Frame house and lot—\$3,500.
Frame house and two lots—\$3,500.
Brick house and lot—\$1,000.
Brick house and lot—\$1,250.
Business lots on Tejon street.
Business lots on Pike's Peak avenue.
Business houses on Tejon street.
Business houses on Pike's Peak avenue.
Desirable residences at Manitou.
Several good ranches near town.
Garden tract of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 acres (improved and unimproved).
The above, and many other good bargains, I offer at close figures for cash.

CHAS. HOLLOWAY,
Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE. Cheap lots on East Pike's Peak avenue.
Cheap lots on East Huernann street.
Cheap lots in south part of town.
Cheap lots in Young's Addition.
Cheap lots in Parrish's Addition.
Large corner lots in north end of town.
One acre, five acres, six acres, and ten acres.
Desirable garden tracts.
Desirable ranches close to town.
A beautiful residence at Manitou.
The old college building and lot, in block 61.
The best business lots on Pike's Peak avenue and Huernann street.
A few brick and frame houses—very cheap.
Desirable residences all over town.
Two fine lots on Tejon street, in block 61.
Two fine lots on Tejon street, in block 51.
Lots 11, 12 and 14, block 33 \$200 each.
Lots 15, block 33—\$450.

A splendid business property on Tejon street, between Huernann and Pike's Peak avenue, store room, 25 x 80, with eleven rooms in second story. Lot 25 x 100. Cheap, if sold soon.
Apply to M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

FOR SALE. One frame house for \$500.
One frame house for \$825.
One frame house for \$1,100.
One frame house for \$1,500.
One frame house for \$1,575.
One brick house for \$1,000.
One brick house for \$1,500.
M. L. DeCoursey, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE. I have a few lots on East Pike's Peak avenue, four blocks from post office, facing south, 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, which I will sell cheap to parties who will build. M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

FOR SALE. House and lot in the town of Fountain (house cost \$600) together with 40 acres of land close to Fountain, all under fence 110 x 100 acres under ditch. Also several shares of ditch stock. The entire outfit for \$2,000 if sold soon. This is the cheapest thing in the county. Such an opportunity may not again occur to those desiring a good ranch.
M. L. DeCoursey, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE. The west half of block 236, Addition No. 1, consisting of 3.85-100 acres of good ground, well watered, and containing several fine building sites on East Boulder street. Price \$500, if sold soon. M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent.

FOR SALE. A four roomed house on North Weber street, with lot 50 x 150 feet, barn, water at back door. A bargain, if sold soon. Apply to A. L. Lawton, real estate agent, Huernann street.

FOR SALE. Fifty head of horses and mules, harness, and wagon, at the Phelps House corral.

FOR SALE CHEAP. One pair of good mares.
One pair draft horses weight 2,500 lbs.
Two pair draft mules.
One pair bay work horses.
One pair driving horses, single or double.
Two good saddle horses, and some good drivers.
M. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE.—A good, paying business in this city, well established, invoices about \$1,000. Good reasons given for selling out. Address lock box 62.

FOR SALE. A good saddle horse. E. B. Shepherd, National Hotel.

FOR SALE.—A number of first-class second hand billiard and one or two six pocket pool tables. Apply to Chas. Walker.

UNDERTAKER.

A. L. MILLARD has just received a full ornamental stock of metallic cases and caskets direct from the well known Crane, Bred & Co.

W. LENNOX & SONS,
PROPRIETORS OF
The Old Reliable Transfer Line
AND DRIVERS IN
CANON CITY COAL.

Office at Coal Yard, near N. 4th St., Coal Lots at the hardware store of G. R. New 12 AM & 1 PM.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY
Official Newspaper of the City and County
PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.
DAILY ADVANCE
Per Annum \$5.00
Per Month \$1.00
Per Three Months \$2.50
Per Six Months \$5.00
Per Year \$10.00
ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application to the office.
Facilities for Main and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements appearing in the paper unless they are properly attended to. All advertisements for the Weekly or Daily are struck off the list at expiration.
Mr. Harry H. H. is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to effect any of their accounts.
All advertisements for the Weekly or Daily must be handed in not later than the day before.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from individuals who are not authorized to contract with the Gazette Publishing Company without a written order from the manager.

If there is any faction in this state that is particularly anxious to put the inhabitants of Ouray in real danger, we should advise it to massacre the unarmed Indian captives as they go through the state.
The Colorado Springs GAZETTE reminds us that Secretary Sherman is a candidate for the presidential nomination. Republican.
From the above we may infer that the GAZETTE is successfully fulfilling a part of its mission in dispelling gross ignorance.
It seems certain that the duty of Congress is to retain the duty on steel rails. The animus of this would be more apparent if we knew just how much these few rails owned in coal mines, iron mines, etc., which are being benefited by this monopoly.

It is no use for our newspapers to sneer at the success of General Adams' mission. They all stated that Douglass, the leading offender, would not be surrendered. He has been, and therefore this is another instance of the poor judgment and false prophecies of our state press on the Indian question.

Our Los Pinos correspondent, in a burst of admiration at Jack, is kind enough to say that "civilized society might profit by his example." It is sincerely hoped that this enthusiasm will not spread to an extent which may lead to an experiment. "Civilized society" is not in the (most charming) state, but we hardly think it can improve itself by following Jack's example. *Denver Tribune.*

The example referred to is in telling the truth and keeping his word. In this we think Governor Pitkin, the petition manufacturer at Ouray, and the press generally could follow his example with profit.
The dispatch of General Adams to the secretary of the interior is likely to make Pitkin as uncomfortable as a certain other dispatch sent by General Adams to Schurz last November. No wonder Pitkin don't like Adams and is secretly working against him. This is the second time that Adams has invented the consummation of Pitkin's plans for an Indian war. It is about time our noble governor should go out of the business. The dispatch of Adams and his successors in getting the leading offender (Douglass) shows that our governor's usefulness as a reliable witness and advisor is at an end. He should come west.

There is one thing claimed by protectionists favoring the retention of the duty on steel rails which we cannot understand. They say if the duty is taken off of steel rails the price will go up. Now, it is to be presumed that steel rail manufacturers want to get as much as possible for their steel rails, and hence we should suppose they would favor taking the duty off. But this is not the case. We can only explain the inconsistency by the bold assumption that our steel rail manufacturers are a noble philanthropic society formed for the purpose of providing this country with cheap steel rails, and that they are looking for their reward in another and better world.

The News greatly fears that its esteemed friend General Adams is at his old tricks, helping out the Indians. *Denver News.*
The News seems to have forgotten another old trick, and that is helping captive women and children. The greatest service rendered to Colorado during this whole Indian trouble was rendered by General Adams at the peril of his own life. Sitting in a secure editorial room writing fiery editorials, or in a comfortable executive room, writing blood and thunder dispatches, or walking up and down the corridors of the capitol yelling "the Utes must go," is a service which requires no sacrifice and no pluck. But it did take pluck to go alone into a camp of hostile Indians. The News might criticize General Adams with some show of decency, if its services to the state during this trouble had been anything more than bluster.

The Denver Tribune quotes the following as from the GAZETTE:
The Colorado delegation in congress is urging upon Schurz the importance of protecting the Colorado frontier. Ouray is entirely at the mercy of the Utes, but Secretary Schurz is afraid that any movement on the part of the troops will interfere with his negotiations. Well, by all means, let the soldiers remain in their quarters; let the people of Ouray look out for themselves; let murder, rape and arson and larceny and rapine run wild, but don't interfere with the secretary's plans. The country can't afford it.
It is needless to say that we never printed the above. We have submitted in good humor to constant, ridiculous and unscrupulous misrepresentations of our opinions on the Indian question in the editorials of our contemporaries, but when in a column devoted to clippings from "exchanges" we are represented as writing an item in the style of the Register-Call or Pueblo-Chief, we are inclined to get mad. The fraud would deceive no regular reader of the GAZETTE, but would deceive one who does not see the GAZETTE.

The Colorado Springs GAZETTE, of the 15th inst., insinuates that the statements laid before the interior department by Governor Pitkin, and which were based on the petition sent from this county, are false. We beg leave to say that the statements set forth in that petition were true, and if the editor of the GAZETTE or anybody else dare deny them, we will call on the shades of Horace Greeley in their terms more strong than politics. *Solid Muldoon.*
We will repeat that if the telegraphic summary of the petition, published in all the papers getting dispatches, be true, that the said petition falsely and deliberately misrepresents the situation in San Juan. If we are called upon for proof, we shall submit a file of the *Solid Muldoon*. The paper is so readable that we have always read it through carefully. We have yet to see a line showing that the people are in danger from starvation or the Utes. It has not recorded a single instance of "rape, larceny, rapine, arson," etc., which it is alleged the Indians would commit whenever they had the opportunity. Our sole reason for pronouncing the representations made to officials in Washington false is because the Ouray papers have contained no statement of facts to show that such was the state of affairs. The last number of the *Muldoon* was merry and jolly, and did not indicate that it was published in a community in peril of starvation and massacre.

The Tribune special from Lake City yesterday was very interesting and graphic, though not harmonious with the fourth page. The correspondent this time sent a dispatch to give the facts rather than to stir up public sentiment against the Utes. We publish the following portion of the dispatch:
Yesterday being issue day, and also the time set at which Jack promised to return, the Uncompahgre Utes were out in force and came to the agency at an earlier hour than usual.
Jack left at one o'clock on the third inst. and the ten days expired at that hour. Slowly the hands on the dial of the clock moved around marking the hour of twelve. Eagerly the employees scanned the distant mountain over which the trail leads to the agency and by which Jack was to come. At all. Even the Utes seemed roused from their accustomed indifference, and seemed anxious for his coming. Only an Indian's word was given and yet General Adams was as confident that Jack would be at the time appointed as though he had accompanied him. 12:45 came and just as we were about giving up all hopes of ever seeing Jack again, he suddenly came into view over the crest of a mountain some three miles distant, and within five minutes of the expiration of the ten days rode up to the office, dismounted and reported to General Adams, with three of the prisoners, viz: Chief Douglass, Jim Johnson and Thomas.

How or in what manner the capture was effected is known only to Jack. He is very reticent and refuses to disclose anything.
He informed General Adams that he would take three weeks at least to capture the other nine prisoners, called for on what is known as the "Star" list.
This is owing to the great depth of snow and the scattered location of the camps. Douglass is ill at ease and extremely nervous. He eats but little and says nothing. Whatever they may say of Jack there is one thing certain, he is a man of his word, and civilized society might profit by the example.

The Times finally speaks.
The Leadville Democrat intimates that the Times is opposed to Governor Pitkin's renomination. The ground for this belief of our Leadville neighbor is the late statement in the Times that Governor Pitkin was the only Colorado man who could get the appointment of Indian Commissioner. As the innocent remark was taken as a desire to get rid of the governor, we are fair to recall it and say that he can't get the appointment of Indian Commissioner. But he can get the governorship again if he wants it. *Denver Times.*
Journalist.
The Brooklyn Union-Argus puts the matter properly when it says: "It is a mistake to call Mr. Bennett's gift princely. It is more. Princes never do such things. It is journalistic. It is just one of those things that journalists are doing every day, and blush to find it fame." *Cleveland Leader.*
A Little Speck.
That little speck of opposition to Governor Pitkin, coming from Leadville, does not astonish anybody. But the gentleman raising it ought to be more cautious. It may act as a boomerang you know. *Register-Call.*
A Unanimous Demand.
The press of the entire country demand from congress the reduction of the duty on paper. And it would be a wise thing to heed. Monopoly is not popular in any section. *A Unanimous Wish.*
Democracy—Its Mark.
The choice of the democratic press of Colorado for president is Mr. Schurz. *Cheyenne Leader.*

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Effect of Rise in Paper.
The rise in the price of print stock is beginning to be felt by the papers throughout the country. The Chicago Times has raised the subscription price to sixteen dollars per year, and other leading papers are threatening to advance. *Leadville Herald.*
PERSONAL
P. T. Barnum's contribution for Irish relief is \$1,000.
Bret Harte does not like the climate of Germany, and he may soon resign and return home.
The editor of London Punch, Mr. Tom Taylor, has been so overworked that he thinks of retiring.
The juror who prevented Rev. H. H. Hayden's acquittal has received a present of a fine watch from the anti-Hayden people of Rockland, Conn.
Miss Poore, daughter of Maj. Ben Perley Poore, the well-known correspondent of the Boston Herald, is one of the belles at Washington this year.
Frank Rath of Springfield finds himself made notorious by becoming the first and only pupil of the Chinese professor at Harvard University.
Mrs. Kirtland, of Chicago, has completed a statue of the late Senator O. P. Morton, and it is to be erected at Indianapolis. It represents the great war governor as he appeared at the end of the war.
John C. Calhoun's grandson and namesake owns and himself tends a St. Louis bar. He has a watch which was carried by his famous ancestor. His brother has a law office in Atlanta, opposite that of Senator Ben Hill.
The Duchess Marlborough, wife of the queen's chief executive officer in Ireland, has cabled the following request:
James Gordon Bennett, Esq. Office of the New York Herald, New York.
Will you honor me by entrusting to the committee of the ladies of Ireland, over whom I preside, the distribution of the fund raised by you for the relief of Irish distress?
Duchess of Marlborough, The Castle, Dublin.
The request has been recabled to Mr. Bennett for his decision.

EVERLETH & TAYLOR
Successors to
TAYLOR & CO.
Dealers in—
GROCERIES, FLOUR
AND PROVISIONS
Corner Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Garden for rent
The undersigned will rent his garden of three acres, at the east end of Chubbards street, cheap for cash. One of the best in town. I have raised 30,000 lbs. of onions on 1 1/2 acres. A private ditch, with a reservoir at the garden, all in good condition.
A. J. BRIDGER.
27 30
COLORADO SPRINGS
MATTRESS FACTORY
All kinds of upholstering, repairing and cabinet work done at lowest prices. Call at shop opposite National Hotel on south Tejon street. Orders left for upholstering at S. B. Weaver's field and W. W. Reller's will receive prompt attention.
LOUIS L. RUMPF.
21 11 4
DRUGS, MEDICINES
AND A
Fine Line of Toilet Articles
May be obtained at
NICHOLS' PHARMACY,
South Side of Huerfano Street.
Prescriptions Prepared from the Best Pharmacy (Central) Preparations, and Composites, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.
A CHOICE LINE OF CIGARS.
4 30
FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Stoves—one cooking two warming—all nearly new. Enquire at GAZETTE office.
b 17 4
FOR SALE. Story and a half house, containing eight rooms, pantry and closet. Lot 10x100. Barn and stables on lot. Desirable location. Terms easy. Enquire of Mrs. Lewis Hager.
2 15 11
FOR SALE. Thorough bred Dark Brahman and Black Spanish chickens, for breeding. Also, a few head of high grade milk cows, at May's ranch.
b 10 11
WANTED.
WANTED. To buy a dwelling with from three to five rooms, cheap for cash. Address "P." this office.
b 18 11
WANTED. To trade a new buggy and harness for a good work team of horses or mules. Must be large animals. Apply to Courier & Woodring.
b 17 11
WANTED.—A position as apothecary; has had five years' experience. Address Druggist, Colorado Springs.
b 14 5
WANTED. A family of four—two men, two women—want employment on a ranch; good references given. Apply at this office.
b 17 11
WANTED.—Large clean rags at this office.
b 17 11
WANTED. A girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at this office.
b 10 11
FOR RENT.
FOR RENT.—Or will sell, two story house and three acres of ground, near reservoir. One-half acre fenced. House has five rooms, pantry, cupboards, and good cellar. M. L. De Courcy, real estate agent.
b 17 11
FOR RENT. Neatly furnished rooms, corner opp. Episcopal church, east.
b 11 11
LOST.
LOST.—An open worked cuff pin. Reward will be paid, if left at this office.
b 17 5

TRADE DIRECTORY
UNDERTAKER
A. L. MILLARD has the largest assorted stock of undertakers goods in the city. First door west of his furniture store on Huerfano street. Never closed. Always ready. Open every day and hour in the year. Telegraphic or personal orders promptly attended to. Embalming by the latest method and shipping a specialty.
a 9 11
MEAT MARKETS.
THOMAS PREECE, at the Star Meat Market, keeps constantly on hand the choicest fresh and salt meats. English sausage a specialty. Highest price paid for dressed meats of all kinds. South Tejon street, opposite National Hotel.
DON'T FORGET to try Kettlewell, at the Red Front Meat Market, for the very best meats, and cheaper than any other house in the city. Best cuts at 12 1/2 cents. 11 20 11
PECK & FARRAR, Pike's Peak Market, Pike's Peak avenue. Wholesale and retail dealers in beef, pork, mutton, poultry, fish, oysters, etc., etc. Living prices. We want to buy fat cattle, fat mutton, fat pork, and none but the best quality wanted.
C. F. TODD, dealer in fresh meats of all kinds, of good quality and at prices to suit the times. Market on east side of Tejon street. Highest market price paid for fat cattle, calves, sheep, and all kinds of meats.

CONFECTIONERY.
PETER MARIANI, dealer in fresh candies of all kinds, California fruits, fine cigars, pop corn, nuts, lemonade, etc. Everything kept in first-class confectionery, always fresh and nice. Receives candies every week fresh from the manufacturer. Tejon street.
BAKERY.
WM. BUSH, baker, confectioner and dealer in California fruits, ice cream, etc. Postoffice block.
HARNESS MAKERS.
H. T. O'BRIEN, manufacturer of California saddles and all kinds of harness. Carriages trimmed in good style. Sign of broncho, Huerfano street, Colorado Springs.
OSCAR HAFNER, manufacturer of harness, saddles, etc. Tejon street.
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
PASCOE'S HOTEL and Restaurant. Postoffice block, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Rates \$1.50 per day; board \$5.00 a week. Strictly first class.
TOM PASCOE, Proprietor.
PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
ALICE G. ROHRNS.
PROFESSIONAL NURSE—Residence at Mrs. J. A. Webb's North side Boulder street, between 10th and 11th streets and Nevada avenue.
JOS. M. SKINNER.
ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR—Colorado Springs, Colorado. Telephone box 153.
DR. ADAMS.
Moved to his new office on 10th street, 2nd door above the post office.
HANFORD & BROWN.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Office: Room 8, Union Block.
S. DAVIS, D.D.S.
The Preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Office first door east of True & Sutton's, upstairs.
HELM & CAMPERFELT.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Office opposite El Paso Co. Bank.

DOWN
FROM NOW UNTIL MARCH 1ST, 1880, we will sell you
BOOTS
AND
SHOES
at prices that will astonish you!
BOUND TO CLOSE OUT OLD STOCK!
J. H. Woodgate & Co.
a 29 11
W. M. BOOTH,
Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter in all Branches.
Jobbing With Neatness and Dispatch.
Post Office Box 554. b 8 10
CRISSEY & OZMUN,
(Successors to Giles Crissey.)
DEALERS IN
TIMBER, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, BUILDING PAPER, AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
We shall aim to keep our stock complete at all times, and confidently solicit the patronage of close buyers for cash.
b 10 10
SPECIMEN COPIES of the GAZETTE sent free on application.

CITY LOTS!
For sale in all parts of town. Also, some
Parrish's Addition.
A limited number of these lots will be sold very cheap to parties who will improve them. I have also for sale much land and large

GARDEN TRACTS
AND
RANCHES!
I can sell, or rent for the summer, partly furnished, the hands, much cattle and grounds at
MANITOU!
M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Office Next door South of El Paso County Bank.

Bacon's Livery and Sale Stable.
Most Est. Livery Stable in the City, at the Most
RATIONAL PRICES.
BACON & BROWN, Proprietors.
CHAS. HALLOWELL'S
FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY!
Policies written in any of the following companies at lowest current rates, viz:
F.M.A. of Hartford, assets \$7,750,000
NORTH AMERICA of Philadelphia, assets \$2,000,000
COMMERCIAL UNION of London, England, assets \$1,000,000
IMPERIAL of London, England, assets \$2,000,000
PENNSYLVANIA of Philadelphia, assets \$2,000,000
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION of London, England, assets \$15,000,000
GERMAN AMERICAN of New York, assets \$2,000,000
HOME of New York, assets \$2,000,000
HARTFORD of Hartford, assets \$1,500,000
PHENIX of Brooklyn, N.Y., assets \$2,500,000
Office: NORTH TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

HOOKER GROCER.
NO. 23 HUEFANO STREET.
OYSTERS,
CODFISH,
MACKEREL.
Hornby's Steam-Cooked Out Meat and Cracked Wheat.
10 30 11
PERRIS & MACKLIN!
Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS.
In all departments to make room for spring goods. Whatever you may need in the
DRY GOODS LINE!
DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
DOMESTICS, HANKIES, SHAWLS, UNDERWEAR, SILKS, FLANNELS, ETC.
You can find in our stock at very low prices, although there has been a great advance in prices of everything in our line. We have advanced nothing, but continue to sell at old prices.
A few coats and suits left, which we will sell at the cost of the material.
Call and inspect the stock at the
Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium,
PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, ONE DOOR EAST OF TEJON STREET.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Transacts a General Banking and Exchange business.
W. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Asst. Cashier.
IRVING HOWBERT, President.
B. F. CROWELL, Vice-President.
J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.
A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF COLORADO SPRINGS.
CAPITAL, \$50,000
DIRECTORS:
IRVING HOWBERT, BENJ. F. CROWELL,
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New York Correspondent: Chemical National Bank, Collections Solicited.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY
BY PATRONIZING
H. M. PECK,
Gentlemen's Fleece Goods,
for Dress or Business Suits
which he will make to order and
Guarantee a Fit and the Best of Satisfaction.
Call and see my stock, which is equal to the best
Colors.
Prices Always Reasonable.
S. C. SESSIONS
Contractor & Builder.
SHOP—in block opposite Post Office. P. O. Box 155.
All work promptly attended to. 4 13 11

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

THE WINE CROP OF 1879.

Responsible Complaint for Lovers of Champagne, Claret and other fine.

The 1879 wine vintage, although successful both for quantity and quality in Spain, Hungary, Austria, Marsala and Madeira, was so unsatisfactory in both respects in Portugal and in a majority of districts of France as to mark last year for one of the worst in vinous annals. In France the spread of phylloxera further curtailed the previously diminished production from that cause, and an unusual preponderance of bad weather throughout the summer and autumn assisted to destroy the fruit of those vines which had been spared by the insect destroyer. Only 25,769,552 hectolitres were ultimately secured from the whole of the French vineyards, less than half an average, and the smallest yield on record since 1856, when the crop was reduced to 21,294,000 hectolitres. The quality of the 1879 claret promises to be below respectable. The greatest part of the deficit is in the cheaper qualities. The yield in the Bas-Medoc, Cotes and Valais being less than a third of an average. This falling off in the production of cheap claret, which has been going on for four years without check, has of course had the effect of further increasing the value of such descriptions. In champagne (Marsala and Haute-Marne) only 169,833 hectolitres of wine were vintage. This very deficient crop was entirely due to the inclemency of the season, for the district up to the present time is untouched by phylloxera. Not only was the yield contemptible in point of quantity, but the quality is declared to have been the worst on record, so that practically no sparkling wine will be made from the 1879 musts. The values of all grades of champagne have in consequence been advanced at the place of production, and some of the celebrated shippers have thought it advisable to raise their quotations. If, however, statistics are worth anything, there is no present likelihood of any scarcity of champagne: for, according to the returns published annually by the Reims Chamber of Commerce, the stocks in the hands of the trade at Reims, Epernay and Châlons on 1st April amounted to some 65,000,000 bottles, while the deliveries for all purposes during the preceding twelve months were only 17,500,000. Thus, supposing that not a bottle is prepared from the last vintage, there is yet on hand sufficient for more than three years' requirements.

In Burgundy a similar bad result both for quantity and quality has to be deplored, and the only exception to the general disastrous record of the French vintage of 1879 is to be found in the southeastern departments. Even here the yield was below the average of good years before the advent of phylloxera, but the untouched vines gave a very abundant crop of good quality, which, owing to the great demand from less favored parts of France, readily found buyers at higher rates than in previous years. In Spain a fairly good result has been achieved. In the districts producing sherry and its congeners the quality, although below a full average, was larger than in 1879. In Tarragona a similar condition of affairs has been apparent, but enhanced prices resulting from the demand from France. In Marsala a good average vintage is reported, and in Malaga the yield has been so satisfactory both for quantity and quality that, in contradistinction to all other wines, a reduction in shipping prices has since been announced, and "good" Madeira offered at 250 per pipe—a figure which had not previously been quoted for thirty years. The Rhine and Moselle vintage has again suffered severely from the rigors of the season, and for the fifth consecutive year the crop has been deficient in quantity, while the quality is so bad as to be declared altogether unfit for exportation.

In contrast to the bad result thus signified in Germany we have glowing reports from Hungary and Austria as to the abundance and fine quality of the vintage in those countries, which in both respects is declared to have been better than for many years past. The new wines have been sold in Hungary at very moderate prices, ranging from 15 to 25 francs per hogshead without cask, and here again enormous purchases have been made for French account. It thus appears likely that the cheap "claret" of the immediate future will be a very international sort of beverage, and one result may be that the English trade will, sooner or later, find it to their advantage to devote more attention to pure Hungarian growths. *Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular.*

The Vanderbilt Estate.

In the late suit of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to recover a due proportion of his father's estate, it was finally settled that he should receive the avails for life of \$400,000—the property to be placed in the hands of Edwin D. Worcester, as trustee; the principal to be disposed of by will by Cornelius; and if agreed upon by the two brothers and the trustee, the principal to be placed in the hands of Cornelius to be used by him in his own way. Cornelius lately asked his brother to place \$200,000 of the principal in his (Cornelius') hands. William declined to comply with that request. Then Cornelius applied to Judge Donohue to have William removed from any control over the trust fund, as the possession of \$200,000 of the principal was necessary in order to afford him capital for conducting business enterprises—his health and comfort demanding that he should enter into active business. He averred that he and his brother William were the only surviving sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt; that William is worth now over \$1,000,000, and that it would not injure his business interests to part with the control of the trust. The Judge declined to grant the petition to Cornelius.

The following named stocks were placed in the trust fund:

No.	Per Share.	Stock.	Value.	Income.
1500	\$100 N. Y. Cent.	\$150,000	\$12,000	
1000	50 N. Y. & H.	50,000	5,000	
1000	100 C. & S.	100,000	4,000	
580	100 L. S. & M. S.	58,000	4,060	

The premium on the par value of these stocks would at this time make them worth over \$400,000. *Harford Times.*

Welsh Hebrew.

A preacher who had been preaching on trial in a country church in northern Pennsylvania was tackled by an older preacher and told that it would please the congregation greatly if he would quote a little Latin, Greek and Hebrew in his sermons, his taking for granted that his hearers understood it, when in reality none of them knew anything about those languages. The preacher was puzzled. He did not know anything of either Hebrew, Greek or Latin himself, but he was a native of Wales and thought they wouldn't know the difference if he gave them a little Welsh every time. So he made a scripture quotation in his first sermon to them, and said: "This passage, brethren, has been slightly altered in the translation; it is only in the original Hebrew that you can grasp the full meaning. I will read it to you in Hebrew, so that you may comprehend it more exactly," and he gave them the passage in very good Welsh. They liked it first rate, and presently he gave them some more as Latin. Then he was going to give them the Chaldaic version in Welsh, when he saw a Welshman sitting by the door, almost bursting with suppressed laughter. The preacher didn't let on, but instead of the Welsh quotation he was going to give, said in Welsh, "For goodness sake, my friend, don't say a word about this till I have a chance to talk with you." The Welshman never told on him, and the congregation, completely deceived, called him to be their pastor.

A Colony of English Bloods.

Victoria, near Kansas City, is known locally as "Deadhead Eden." A few years ago Sir George Grant visited Kansas, and when he returned to England his stories excited the hearts of forty young sprigs of the nobility, and a short time since they entered Kansas with a flourish and founded the Victoria colony, where an elegant saloon is now maintained by drafts upon titled fathers on the other side of the Atlantic. The spirit of boon companionship goes so far that the barkeepers have standing orders to furnish "drinks free" to all visitors. The folks of the neighborhood appreciate the kindness of the young noblemen, who spend about \$10,000 a year each, and Victoria is said to be on a never-ending "never-fagging lark." Lord Loftus is the possessor of large estates in Tipperary, and his professed object in leaving London was to get away from wild associations. How well he has succeeded is shown by the fact that his lordship spent \$1,000 for liquors at the bars in that city during a week's visit last month. The colonists hunt a great deal, but most of their days are spent in card playing and their nights in bachelor orgies.

A Great Proof Reader.

One of the most remarkable of all proof readers, Mr. John C. Robinson, known as the "Lightning Proof Reader," found dead in his bed at Williamsburg yesterday morning. The story of his death says that he has been known to read a proof sheet aloud at the rate of 600 words a minute, or 1,760 words an hour. He was forty years of age, and when only thirteen years old he began his experience in a printing office as a "copy boy." Gray's establishment in Cliff street. He became a proof reader on the Tribune in 1854, and when he left that journal five years ago he was superintendent of its proof room. He was almost the only expert who could decipher the hieroglyphics of the late Horace Greeley, and before the election of 1866 he had been sent to the office at night and put in type as Mr. Greeley's writing which Mr. Greeley himself declared he would have been unable to tell from his own.

UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES.

Grant's Havana good time.
Traces of tears draw sympathy.
Men go to the tailor to pay forfeits.
Out of season. An empty pepper box.
Three of a kind. A pawnbroker's sign.
It is good to keep Lent, but not a lent umbrella.
Medieval pilgrimages were go as you please matches.
It is the amateur fisherman who sometimes hires a haul.
A man cares little for his wrongs when getting his funeral rites.
The wicked flea, when no man pursues, blithely vehemently.
Pennsylvania, as well as Cuba, seems disposed to "shake" Grant.
The man who never smell powder never came near a woman's cheek.
This is what might be considered an open winter: open to criticism.
It is said Edison is perfecting an electric shirt bosom pin for the cheap hotel clerk.
Grant wore his plain clothes all around the world, but he sports his Regalia in Havana.
When the poor of a city ask bread they are given paving stones, and made to lay them in the streets.
A little girl looking out of the window the other day saw a harse go past, and cried out: "Look, mamma; here goes the sky 'buss."

A sally of wit Sarah Bernhardt, observing the Prince of Wales' baldness, recently told him the crown of England would fit him to a hair.

In an obituary notice the Burlington Free Press says: "We shall hope to publish a fuller sketch of his life hereafter." On sheets of asbestos, probably.

The man who invented "Boom" Should be hung in a cold, dark room, and over his head
A blanket spread,
As a hint of his coming doom.

There are 42,000 different kinds of weeds in the United States, and yet the price of cigars remains such that wives are compelled to practice the greatest self-denial in order to have their husbands to smoke them. *N. Y. World.*

Colorado Springs Hotel
AND
CRAWFORD HOUSE,
Under One Management.
The undersigned has placed their in perfect order and will keep them in better shape and guarantee a superior table to any house in the city. More visitors can be accommodated than by any three hotels in the city, and is the best located. First-class in every respect, and are the only two hotels in the city that have an unobstructed view of the mountains. Terms moderate.
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J. P. McMILLEN, Proprietor.
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It is located in the very center of the city, adjacent to all business houses. Free carriage to and from all trains. **RATES—\$2.00 Per Day.**
W. M. RIDDLE & SON,
Having succeeded to the Proprietorship of the

National Hotel
Call the attention of the traveling public and residents of Colorado Springs to the convenient location, excellent rooms, and superior cuisine of the National. Everything will be done for the comfort of guests that an experience of many years in the business can suggest.
R. W. Mason. **I. L. Roundtree.**

NEW HOTEL
On West Huerfano Street.
EL PASO HOUSE
MASON & ROUNDTREE,
Proprietors.
All new, neat, and comfortable. Terms—\$1.00 per day. Regular board, \$5.00 per week.
Table supplied with the best of the market afford.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway Extensions.
1,000 Laborers Wanted.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 10, 1879.
One thousand (1,000) men wanted to work on the construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway from Alamosa to Silverton, and from Conejos to Albuquerque. Apply for further information to J. A. McMurtry, Chief Engineer, Alamosa; D. C. Dodge, General Manager, Denver; or to the undersigned.
R. F. WEITBRECK, Treasurer.
1214

Tie Cutlers Wanted.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
RIO GRANDE EXTENSION COMPANY,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 6, 1879.
Three hundred (300) tie cutters wanted to cut ties for the San Juan and New Mexico extensions of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. Apply to Robert E. Sloan or to Calvin R. Husted at the tie camp, south and west of Conejos. Further information can be had upon application to the undersigned.
R. F. WEITBRECK, Treasurer.
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NEW LAUNDRY.
Yes, Weh Lee has established a new laundry on West Colorado street, two doors from Caronde avenue, south side.
Particular attention given to fine work for ladies and gentlemen and all work done in the very best manner.
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An experienced, careful and skillful workman at ANY KIND of mechanical work or repairing.
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The Very Best Line to the East.
Kansas Pacific Railway.
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SHORT.—This line is 114 miles shorter than any other line from Denver to St. Louis.
QUICK.—It passes through the celebrated grain belt of country traversed by the Kansas Pacific Railway, the most populous and fertile portion of Kansas, in which it is raised 45 per cent—nearly one-half of all the wheat and 31 per cent—nearly one-third of all the corn grown in the state, with an equally grand showing in all other productions. It is an interesting trip to view the marvelous improvements observable throughout the extent of the Kansas Pacific, and all who consult comfort, time and economy select this, the shortest line, the favorite, and the very best route in every respect to all points in the East.
A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—65,500 farms—1,000,000 acres for sale by the Kansas Pacific Railway—the best land in America, at from \$4 to \$6 per acre, one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent interest. It don't take much money to buy a acre on credit, or \$200 to \$500 in cash will buy a township. Send to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for further information, or what is better, go and examine the land in person.
THROUGH TICKETS.—For sale at principal through ticket offices and at Union Ticket Office corner Sixteenth and Denver streets, Denver, J. T. Ball, Ticket Agent, who all information will be given. Ask for Tickets via Kansas Pacific Railway.
P. B. GROUT,
General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
W. N. BARCOCK,
General Agent, Denver, Colo.

STERLING MERITS!
The "Golden Belt" Route runs from Denver directly East. It passes through the celebrated grain belt of country traversed by the Kansas Pacific Railway, the most populous and fertile portion of Kansas, in which it is raised 45 per cent—nearly one-half of all the wheat and 31 per cent—nearly one-third of all the corn grown in the state, with an equally grand showing in all other productions. It is an interesting trip to view the marvelous improvements observable throughout the extent of the Kansas Pacific, and all who consult comfort, time and economy select this, the shortest line, the favorite, and the very best route in every respect to all points in the East.
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New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1890 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1879 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for. Or, instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1879; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1879.
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1880
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THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (CONSERVATIVE),
THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (LIBERAL).
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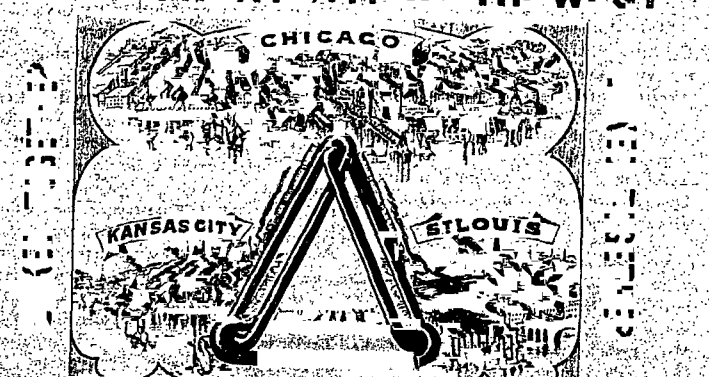
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